

Rome



SSWH3: The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE.

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- e. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.



What Do You Know About Rome?

Geography	History	Culture



Activating Words

Write these words at the top of your notes,
Do not define these - when you hear them...
underline the note

Republic

Patrician

Plebeian

Tribune

Consul

Senate

Dictator

Legion

Punic Wars

Hannibal

The Essential Questions for this unit

What was the Roman Republic and Roman Empire?

What were the accomplishments and reforms of Julius Caesar and Augustus?

What circumstances helped the Christian Church grow and spread throughout the empire?

How did the Roman Empire Fall?



Geography and Early Settlers

Italy



Italy in 750 B.C.E.

Topographical Map



Influence of the Etruscans

- Writing
- Religion (Polytheistic)
- The Arch
- Style of Dress (Toga)



Aqueducts use the arch





The Early Republic

EQ: What was the Roman Republic and Roman Empire?

The Early Republic

Romans decided that they would never be ruled by a tyrant again.

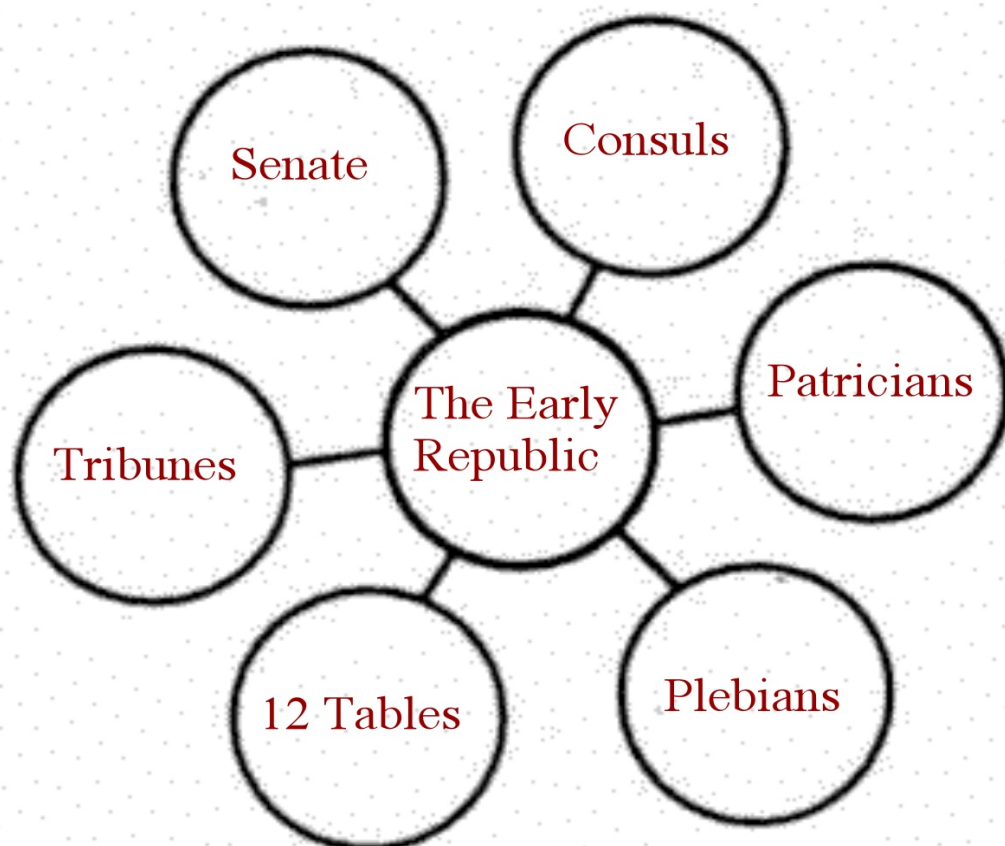
They established a Republic - a form of government where power rests with the citizens - who have the right to vote for their rulers.



Tarquin the Proud - driven from power in 509 B.C.

The Roman Republic

pg. 156-157



Complete the Bubble Map - by adding the details to each

The major power struggle of early Rome

Attempts to balance their power allows
for the creation of the two distinct
social classes.

Patricians (Upper Class)

Plebeians (Lower Class)

- patrician class attempting to hold onto power
- plebeians trying to achieve social and political equality
- plebeians produce the food and supply the labor that kept the Roman economy going
- Originally were only group allowed to be priests.
- If the plebeians could act as a group, they could effectively shut down the Roman economy and military
- the latter was especially important since Rome was in continual military conflict during the Age of the Republic.

The Twelve Tables 451 B.C.

- ❑ Became basis for Roman Law.
- ❑ Laws give all free citizens protection of the law.
- ❑ Citizenship is limited to male landowners
- ❑ The Twelve Tables are hung in the Forum.



These Laws were not flexible, as had been the case before they were written.



Review what you learned

Which group of people believed that their right to rule was inherited, in that they felt like it was deserved because of their aristocratic background?

In Roman government, who were the consuls?

The major power struggle in the early Roman republic were between--

Government Under the Republic

Activating Words

Consul

Senate

Dictator

Legions



The Roman Republic

- Constitution (No Written Constitution)
 - Executive Branch – 2 Consuls
 - One Civil
 - One Military
 - Legislative Branch – The Senate
 - 300 members (serve for life)
 - Judicial Branch – The Courts
 - Praetors – 8 judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly.



Roman Republican Government

2 Consuls

(Rulers of Rome-Executive)

Senate

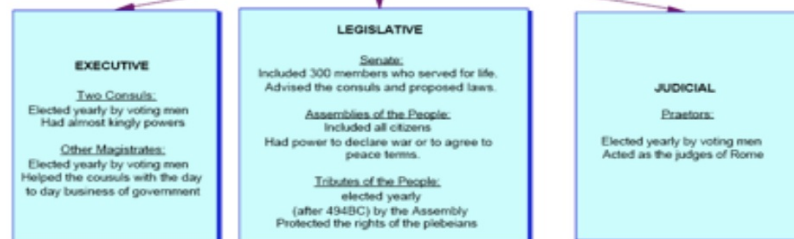
(Representative body for patricians)

Tribal Assembly

(Representative body for plebeians)

The Roman Republic vs. the United States Government

The Government of the Roman Republic



The Government of the United States



Rome's Legacy is their Law!

Eventually

- 1) All person's had the right to equal treatment under the law.*
- 2) Innocent until proven guilty.*
- 3) The burden of proof rested with the accuser..rather than the accused.*
- 4) Any law that was deemed unreasonable or unfair, could be set aside.*

Other things interesting about Rome

Rome's Early Road System







Roman Religion and Philosophy

- Religious convictions centered on state and family hearth, not of religion.
 - Religion was a matter of mutual promises
 - Priests and priestesses had very little power in Rome
 - Gods of Rome taken from Greek and Etruscan sources
- Roman philosophy entirely from Greek model.
 - Interested in Stoicism
 - Service to the state and community the highest duty
- Romans believed in military virtue and unquestioning obedience, yet also insisted on the autonomy of the individual.

Roman Legions

- A large part of the reason for the Roman conquest of the Mediterranean Area was the Roman Legion.
- Roman Legions were organized like **the current United States army**.
- **Usually has 5,000 to 10,000 soldiers.**



A Roman Miles,
(2nd century C.E.).



A Legionary at the end
of the 3rd century



A Roman centurion,
circa 70 C.E.

Rome's Early Rival: Carthage

City of Carthage:
Rome's Greatest Rival

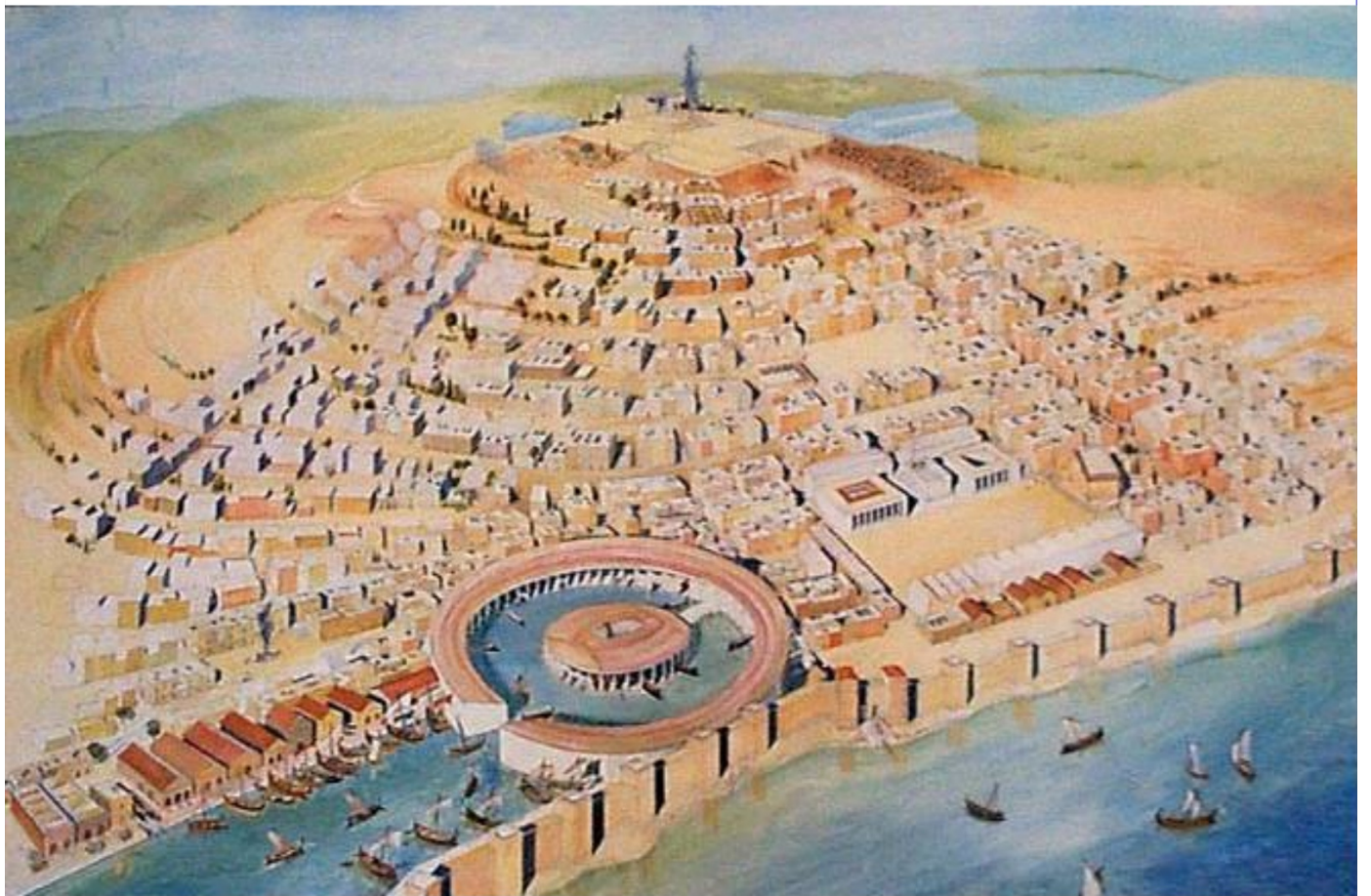


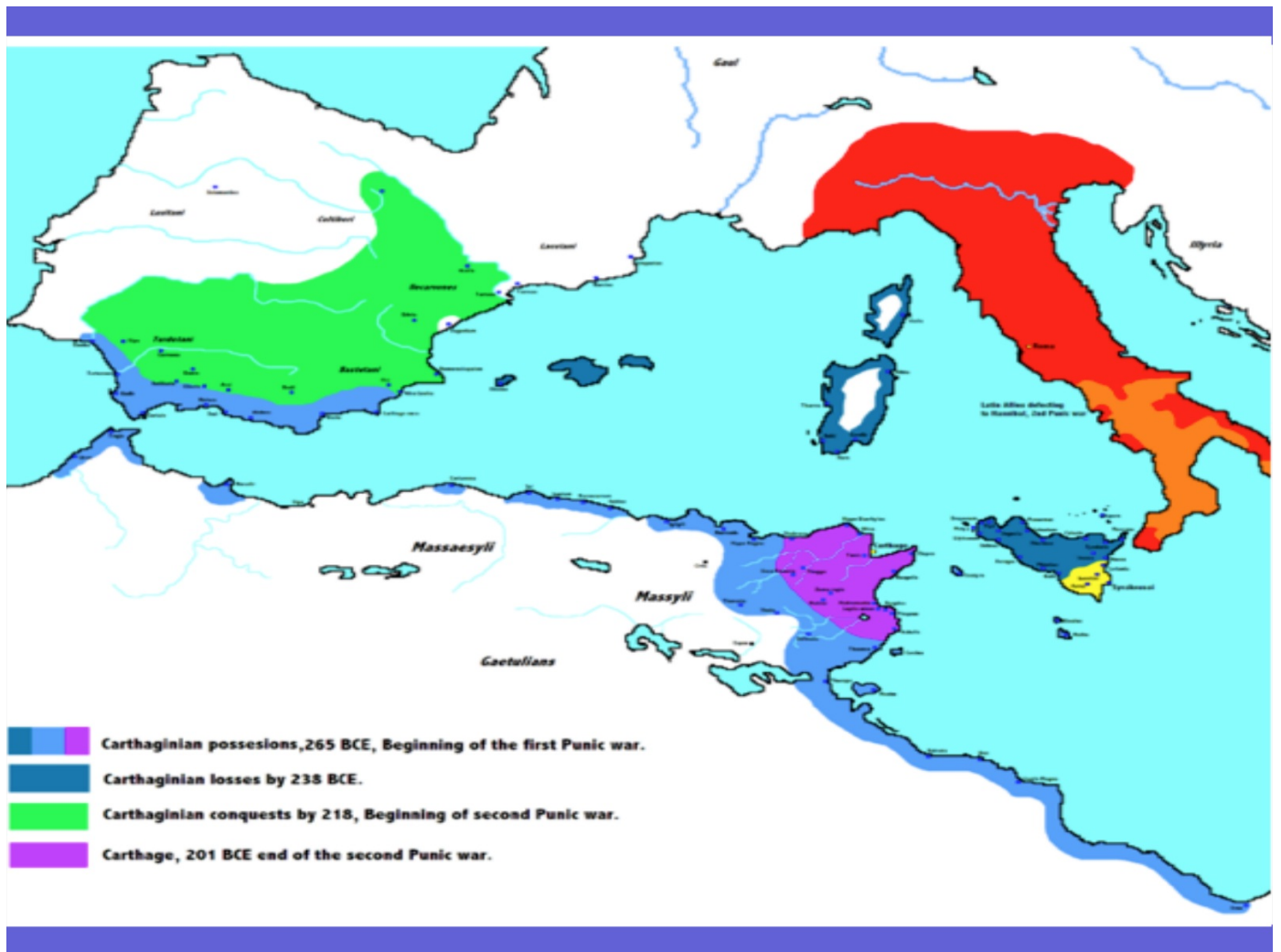


Remains of Carthage. Located on hill overlooking military harbor. From here, goods were shipped across the Sahara to western and central Africa.

slider

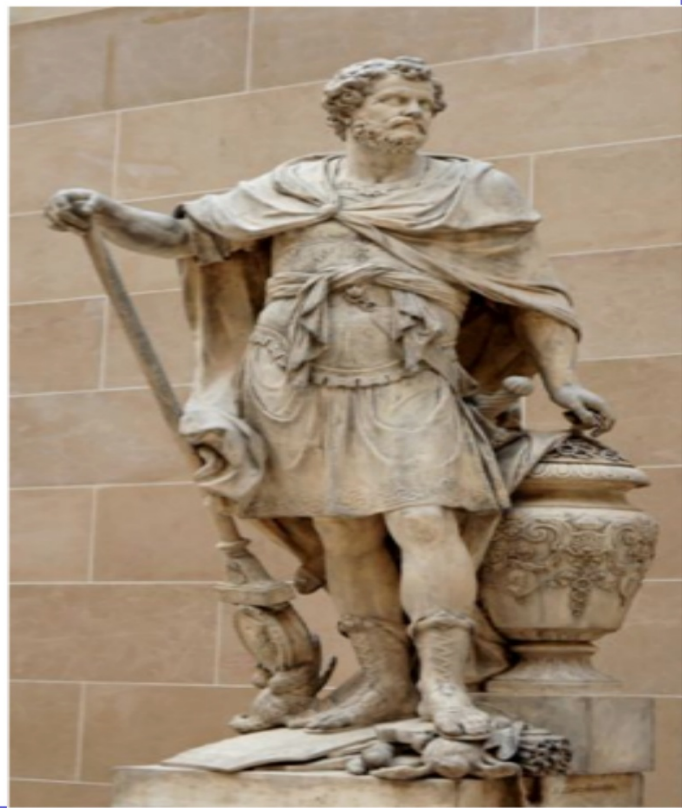






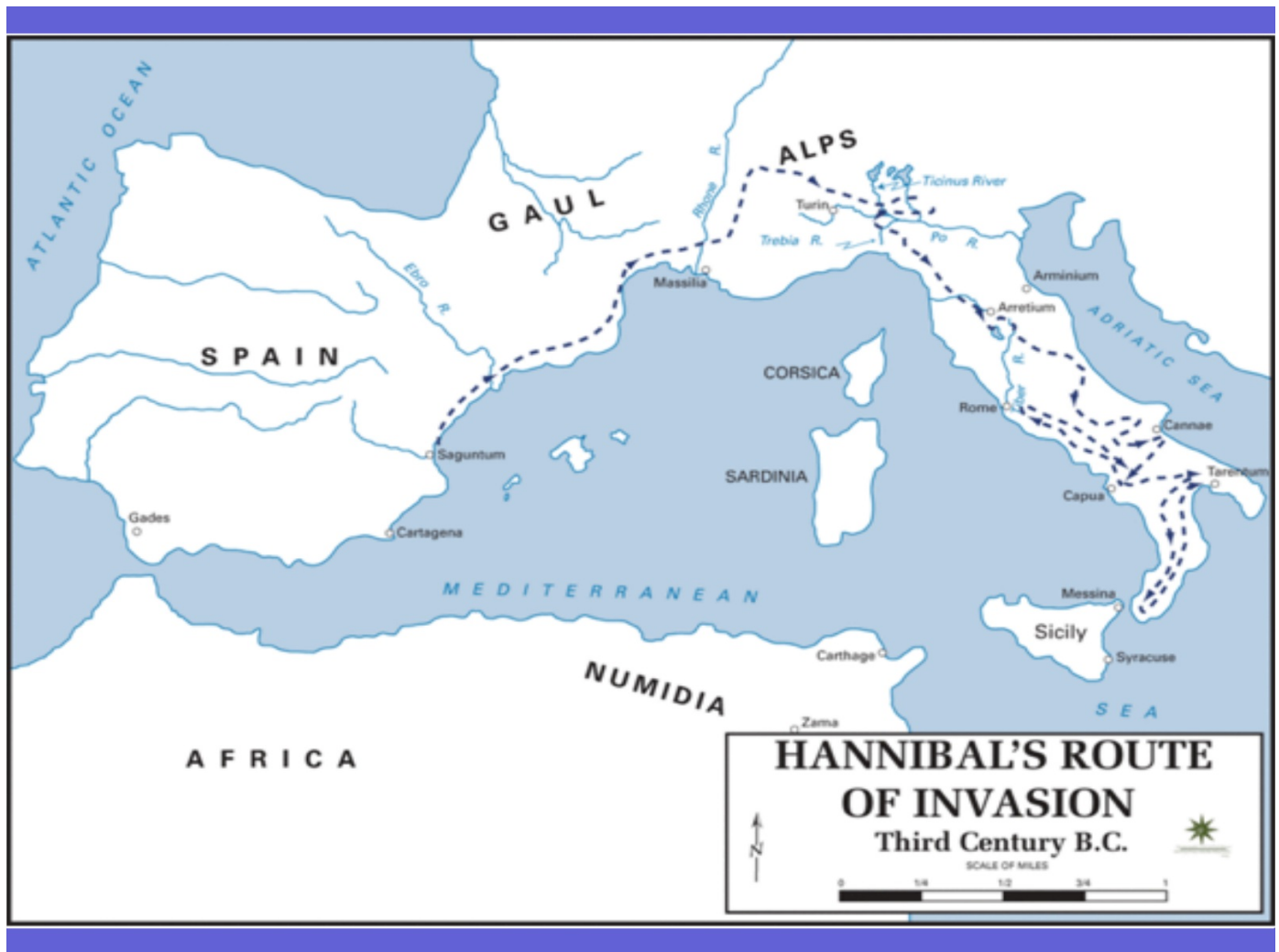
For generations, Roman
parents would tell their
children brutal tales of
Hannibal when they
misbehaved.

General Hannibal of Carthage



War with Carthage

- Rome and Carthage began Punic Wars three wars between 264-146 B.C.
- Rome defeats Carthage, wins Sicily, the first 23 year war.
- Hannibal – Carthaginian general – avenges defeat in Second Punic War
 - Attacks Italy through Spain and France, doesn't take Rome.





The Punic Wars

- 264 – 146 B.C.E.
- Series of Three Wars
 - 264-241 (Syracuse & Messina)
 - A Naval War for Sicily, Corsica, & Sardinia
 - An unbroken string of Roman victories
 - 218-202 (Spain)
 - Hannibal & His Elephants
 - 149-146
 - Complete destruction of Carthage



Publius Cornelius Scipio



The Third Punic War

Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam.
Furthermore, I think that Carthage must be destroyed

Interesting Fact

The Carthagians made thousands of makeshift weapons in a short amount of time, even using women's hair for catapult strings, and were able to hold off an initial Roman attack.

Roman General named Scipio defeats
Hannibal in 202 B.C.

- Long 3 Year Siege of Carthage
- Conquered the City, Burned to the Ground
- **50,000 Carthagians Sold Into Slavery**



How did Rome go from a Republic to an Empire?

Reading: "Roman Republic to Roman Empire"

We will rewrite the quiz questions and answer them in pairs.

Activating Words

Civil War

Julius Caesar

Triumvirate

Augustus

Pax Romana

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Why did the Republic Collapse?

Two main Reasons:

1. Economic Turmoil
2. Problems in the military

Let's look deeper into each of these.

Setting the Stage

- As Rome enlarged its empire, its republican government grew increasingly unstable.
- A dictator would finally emerge that would lead Rome to further influence and power.

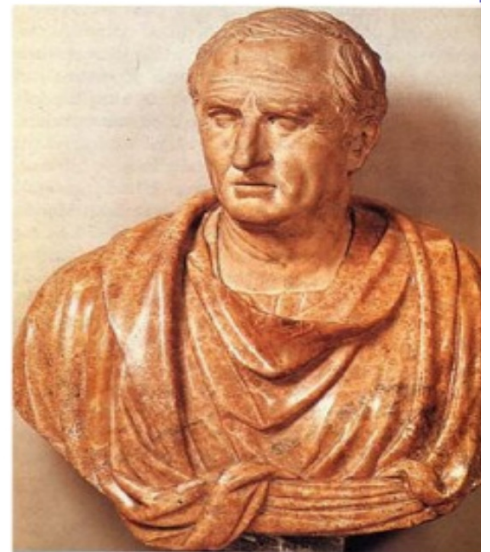
- Rome had a population of close to one million people and no police force or army garrison to keep the peace

- [illegible]



SLUMS OF ROME

- Apartment buildings were poorly constructed and designed
 - Flats were poorly lit, poorly ventilated, and unheated
 - Water had to be carried in from public fountains
 - Not connected to the sewer system
- Most of Rome was an appalling slum
 - But landlords like Cicero made good incomes from their property
- Some reformers proposed suspending rents to help the poor
 - Always blocked by wealthy landlords



Why did the poor riot?



Why were many people moving back to the city?

HARD KNOCK LIVES

- Freeborn Romans were mostly displaced small farmers
 - Generally performed unskilled labor on irregular basis
- Most Romans only worked periodically at unskilled jobs for low pay
 - Yet they continued to pour into Rome, because it was even worse out in the countryside

What changes took place in the military?

THE NEW ROMAN ARMY

- Recruitment of volunteers from urban and rural poor
- Poor join because they have no other option
 - Army Provides Food
 - Clothing
 - Three Meals a Day
- Oath of loyalty to the general, not the republic

What role did slaves play?

ROME'S LABOR FORCE

Most economic activity in Rome revolved around supplying its population with food and other necessities.



After the painting by B. Cople

SALE OF SLAVES IN A ROMAN CAMP

~ **By 100 B.C.E., slaves will make up one-third of the total Roman population**

~ **Advantages of slaves**

- 1. Slaves were cheap**
- 2. Most came from the East and had highly-developed skills**
- 3. They provided a stable labor force**



Slavery in the Roman World

- Important to Building Projects and the Roman Way of Life
- Conquests Supplied Slaves, so Slaves came from all over the Empire
- Not related to Ethnicity or Skin Color
- Greek Slaves Were Educated and Highly Prized
- **Slave Rebellions like Spartacus 73 B.C.E.**
 - Ex-gladiator rebelled with 70 others, 6,000 Slaves were Crucified and a 10-Day Party was held in Rome.
 - Slaves Gradually Won Freedom and Numbers Decreased.

Bonus Opportunity

Investigate the story of Spartacus.

1 page typed or handwritten ~ due the day of the test.



Why do the poor riot?

What were the roles of the slaves?

What contributed to an explosion in population in the city of Rome?

Review

What were some of the causes of the collapse of the republic of Rome?

Today's Essential Question

What was Pax Romana?

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Activating Words

Civil War

Julius Caesar

Triumvirate

Augustus

Pax Romana

What caused the Republic to Collapse?

Journal Activity - Creating a Timeline



The Republic Collapses

- **Economic Turmoil**
- Gap between the rich and the poor widens as Rome grows
- Farmers, former soldiers, lose to large estates; become homeless.
- Two tribunes - Tiberius and Gaius try to help the poor – both are murdered.
- Civil War – conflict between groups within same country begins.
- Latifundias- (**lātus**- "spacious" + **fundus**- "farm") = large estates

Civil War & Dictators

Pompey



Julius Caesar





Julius Caesar takes control

- Generals began to seize power for themselves.
- Soldiers fought in these private armies for pay - their allegiance was to their generals.
- Julius Caesar, Crassus (a wealthy Roman), and Pompey (a popular general) joined forces and formed a **triumverate**.



The First Triumvirate

- **Julius Caesar**
 - Becomes Dictator for Life
 - Never emperor
 - Seizes power
 - Defeats Crassus and Pompey
- **Marcus Licinius Crassus**
- **Gaius Magnus Pompey**





Julius Caesar takes Gaul then marches on Rome

- 58-50 B.C. Julius Caesar led successful campaigns into Gaul.
- This made him well respected within Rome.
- Pompey felt threatened by this – asked the Senate to demand that Julius disband his legions and return to Rome.
- Julius refused and marched on Rome.
- Pompey fled
- Caesar defeated Pompey's troops in Greece, Asia, and Spain.
- Caesar was appointed dictator by Senate in 44 B.C.



Crossing the Rubicon, 49 B.C.E.

The Die is Cast!





Julius Caesar's reforms

- Granted citizenship to many people in the provinces.
- Expanded the Senate including many close friends.
- Increased pay for soldiers
- Created jobs by starting building projects.
- Started colonies where landless people could own land.

The Senate was threatened over his popularity!



Caesar in Egypt

Caesar meets Cleopatra in Egypt



Beware the Ides of March!
March 15, 44 B.C.E.





Beginning of an Empire

- After Caesar's death civil war broke out.
- Three of Caesar's supporters banded together to crush the assassins.



The Second Triumvirate

▪ Second Triumvirate

Octavian Caesar (Caesar's 18 year-old nephew), Lepidus, and Marc Antony

- Divided empire in three
- Octavian gained control of empire at Battle of Actium, 31 B.C.E.
- Octavian takes the name "Augustus" this marked the beginning of the Roman Empire

Octavian Caesar: Rome's First Emperor



Octavian Augustus

- First Emperor of Rome
- Establishes the Roman Imperial period in 27 B.C.E.
- Augustus is Latin for "Exalted One"

Pax Romana

"Roman Peace"

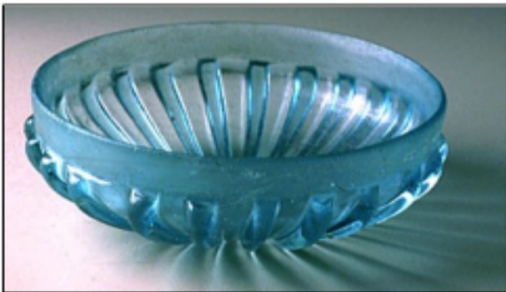
- *Augustus built splendid public buildings.*
- *Stabilized the frontier*
- *Set up civil service to run the affairs of the government.*





Roman empire at it's height

The Importance of Agriculture and Trade



- *90% - were engaged in farming*
- *Most lived off local produce--though many items could be found through trade.*
- *The Denarius - was a silver coin that could be used throughout the empire.*
- *The empire was also connected by a many roads.*

Viae

The Roads of Rome





Five Reasons the Pax Romana Worked

- Stable government with an orderly transition of power and an effective civil service system for day-to-day governing.
- Stable, empire-wide common currency
- Common language for trade and government.
- Safe trade routes throughout the entire Roman Empire
- Spread of Roman culture and values through the Roman Army and expanded trade between different areas.

Emperors-The Good, Bad and Ugly

Good Emperor

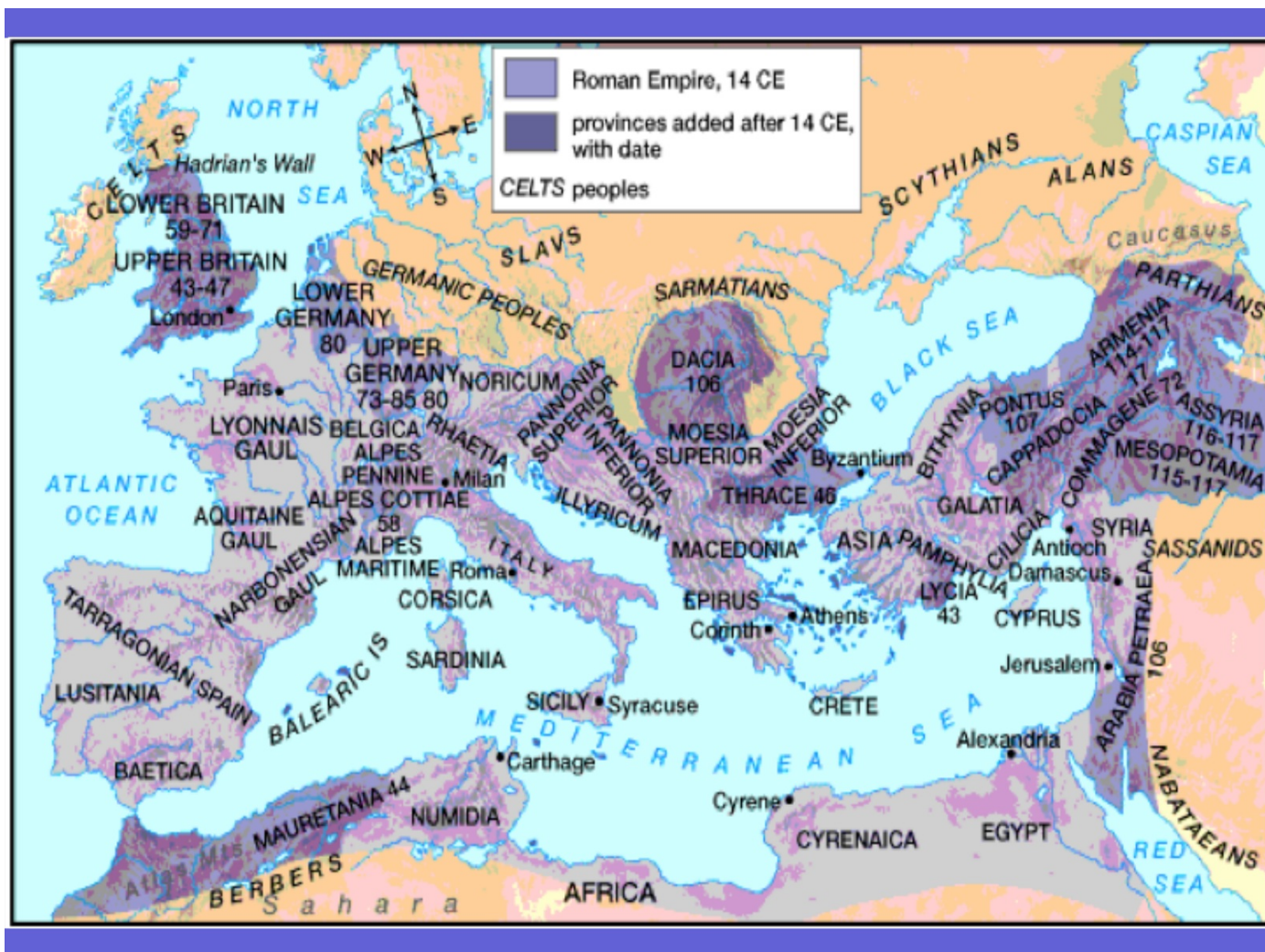
- Marcus Aurelius- “Citizen of the World”

Calm and Unified Emperors

- Trajan- Expanded Empire to Greatest Extent
- Hadrian- Walls and Rebels

Bad Emperors

- Caligula- Named his Horse a Roman Consul
- Commodus- Fought gladiators who had blunted weapons and bankrupt the Roman treasury
- Nero- Mass murder including his mother, pregnant wife and brother
- Many later emperors were generals- The most powerful general could become emperor.



Password Challenge

For each word the class must associate it with one of their own.

You can break the class up into teams or do it individually --

Augustus

12 Tables

Julius Caesar

Triumvirate

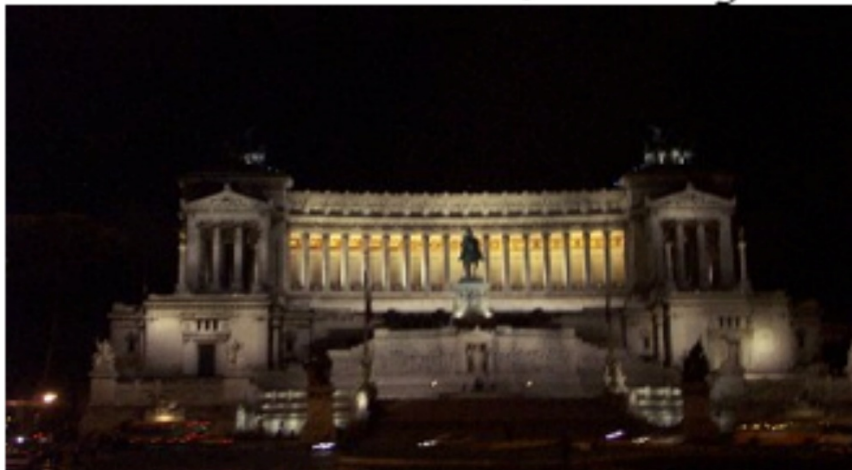
Pax Romana

Pompey

The Roman Road

**The
Fall of the
Roman Empire:
180 C.E. - 476 C.E.**

The Decline and Fall of Rome



During the 200's C.E., while Christianity was spreading through the Roman Empire, *Germanic tribes began to overrun the western half of the empire.* Many inhabitants in the area reported widespread devastation and chaos.

The Germanic tribes had always been a threat to the empire.
Why were they so much more successful now?...

Activating Words

Day 2

Inflation

Diocletian

Constantine

mercenary

Attila

Constantinople

"ID" These Terms

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Today's Essential Question

What caused the Empire to Decline?

Pairs Activity ~ 10 min

- 1) Read section entitled "A Century of Crisis"*
- 2) Complete the Cause and Effect Chart*
- 3) Include specific details of each Cause.*



Causes

1)

2)

3)

Effects

1) *Inflation*

2) *Untrustworthy Army*

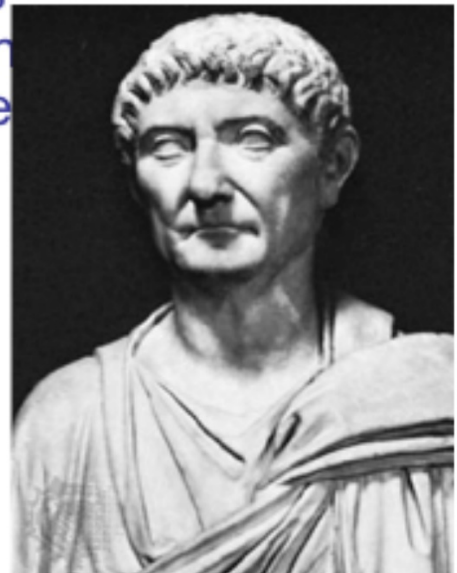
3) *Political Instability*

Bread and Circus

- As the Roman economic and political situation gets worse, the Roman government attempts to keep them poor happy.
- **Bread and Circus is the name given to the program the Roman used to pacify the poor.**
- An ancient Roman metaphor for people choosing food and fun over freedom.
- The Romans also created the world's first welfare system: **The Dole**

Diocletian: The Fixer

- As a result of these problems the Roman government began to lose power and control over some parts of its far-flung empire.
- The Emperor Diocletian will decide that the empire is too large for one man to rule.
- As a result, Diocletian splits the Roman Empire into two separate parts.



Diocletian Splits the Empire in Two: 294 C.E.

Latin West and Greek East

